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NEWS 3	OCT 19	BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
NEWS 4	NOV 15	Derwent Indian patent publication number format enhanced
NEWS 5	NOV 19	WPIX enhanced with XML display format
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NEWS 8	DEC 14	BEILSTEIN pricing structure to change
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NEWS 11	DEC 17	DGENE now includes more than 10 million sequences
NEWS 12	DEC 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with 2008 MeSH vocabulary in MEDLINE segment
NEWS 13	DEC 17	MEDLINE and LMEDLINE updated with 2008 MeSH vocabulary
NEWS 14	DEC 17	CA/CAplus enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS 15	DEC 17	STN Viewer enhanced with full-text patent content from USPATOLD
NEWS 16	JAN 02	STN pricing information for 2008 now available
NEWS 17	JAN 16	CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified prophetic substances
NEWS 18	JAN 28	USPATFULL, USPAT2, and USPATOLD enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS 19	JAN 28	MARPAT searching enhanced
NEWS 20	JAN 28	USGENE now provides USPTO sequence data within 3 days of publication
NEWS 21	JAN 28	TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment
NEWS 22	JAN 28	MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 23	FEB 08	STN Express, Version 8.3, now available
NEWS 24	FEB 20	PCI now available as a replacement to DPCI
NEWS 25	FEB 25	IFIREF reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 26	FEB 25	IMSPRODUCT reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 27	FEB 29	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with ECLA and current U.S. National Patent Classification

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FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:06:55 ON 24 MAR 2008
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=> hyaluron? (L) (stomatitis or ulcer or canker?)
L1 304 HYALURON? (L) (STOMATITIS OR ULCER OR CANKER?)

=> dup remove l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2 235 DUP REMOVE L1 (69 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> l2 and py<=2004
2 FILES SEARCHED...
L3 181 L2 AND PY<=2004

=> l3 and (oral or stomatitis or canker?)
L4 22 L3 AND (ORAL OR STOMATITIS OR CANKER?)

=> d l4 1-22 ibib abs kwic

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:928236 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:315
TITLE: Compositions and methods using hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone for the treatment or prevention of inflammation
INVENTOR(S): Mastrodonato, Marco; Braguti, Gianluca
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pennie & Edmonds LLP, Italy; Sinclair Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 80,624.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002183278	A1	20021205	US 2002-80736	20020222 <--
US 6828308	B2	20041207		
IT 2000MI1732	A1	20020128	IT 2000-MI1732	20000728 <--
IT 1318649	B1	20030827		
US 2002173485	A1	20021121	US 2002-80624	20020221 <--
US 2004254143	A1	20041216	US 2004-893865	20040715 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 2000-MI1732 A 20000728
US 2002-80624 A2 20020221
US 2002-80736 A1 20020222

AB The present invention relates to compds. containing as active ingredients hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone, for the treatment of inflammatory, ulcerative and painful conditions of moist epithelial surfaces such as mucositis, stomatitis, vestibulitis, aphthous ulcerations, and Behcet's syndrome.

REFERENCE COUNT: 77 THERE ARE 77 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PI US 2002183278 A1 20021205

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2002183278	A1	20021205	US 2002-80736	20020222 <--
US 6828308	B2	20041207		
IT 2000MI1732	A1	20020128	IT 2000-MI1732	20000728 <--
IT 1318649	B1	20030827		
US 2002173485	A1	20021121	US 2002-80624	20020221 <--
US 2004254143	A1	20041216	US 2004-893865	20040715 <--

AB The present invention relates to compds. containing as active ingredients hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone, for the treatment of inflammatory, ulcerative and painful conditions of moist epithelial surfaces such as mucositis, stomatitis, vestibulitis, aphthous ulcerations, and Behcet's syndrome.

ST inflammation treatment hyaluronate polyvinylpyrrolidone; mucositis treatment hyaluronate polyvinylpyrrolidone; stomatitis treatment hyaluronate polyvinylpyrrolidone

IT Mouth, disease
(aphthous ulcer; hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone for treatment or prevention of inflammation)

IT Ulcer
(aphthous; hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone for treatment or prevention of inflammation)

IT Pain
(from oral surgery, treatment of; hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone for treatment or prevention of inflammation)

IT Surgery
(oral, treatment of pain from; hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone for treatment or prevention of inflammation)

IT Inflammation
Mouth, disease
(stomatitis; hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone for treatment or prevention of inflammation)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:107048 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:156435

TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces such as mucositis, stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome

INVENTOR(S): Mastrodonato, Marco
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sinclair Pharma S.r.l., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002009637	A2	20020207	WO 2001-EP8303	20010718 <--
WO 2002009637	A3	20021205		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
IT 2000MI1732	A1	20020128	IT 2000-MI1732	20000728 <--
IT 1318649	B1	20030827		
CA 2424346	A1	20020207	CA 2001-2424346	20010718 <--
AU 2002012113	A	20020213	AU 2002-12113	20010718 <--
EP 1313489	A2	20030528	EP 2001-980213	20010718 <--
EP 1313489	B1	20050223		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001012962	A	20030624	BR 2001-12962	20010718 <--
NZ 523832	A	20030926	NZ 2001-523832	20010718 <--
HU 2003001506	A2	20031128	HU 2003-1506	20010718 <--
HU 2003001506	A3	20040301		
JP 2004505028	T	20040219	JP 2002-515192	20010718 <--
AT 289512	T	20050315	AT 2001-980213	20010718
PT 1313489	T	20050531	PT 2001-980213	20010718
ES 2236324	T3	20050716	ES 2001-980213	20010718
RU 2272636	C2	20060327	RU 2003-101393	20010718
TW 252103	B	20060401	TW 2001-90118290	20010726
IN 2003DN00070	A	20070119	IN 2003-DN70	20030121
MX 2003PA00712	A	20041101	MX 2003-PA712	20030123 <--
NO 2003000411	A	20030127	NO 2003-411	20030127 <--
ZA 2003000712	A	20040209	ZA 2003-712	20030127 <--
KR 761051	B1	20071004	KR 2003-701222	20030127
HK 1059215	A1	20060120	HK 2004-101910	20040316

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
IT 2000-MI1732	A	20000728
IT 2000-MI1737	A	20000728
WO 2001-EP8303	W	20010718

AB Pharmaceutical compns. comprising as active ingredients EDs of hyaluronic acid, glycyrrhetinic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone, for the treatment of painful, inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces such as mucositis and Behcet's syndrome. Thus, a formulation contained sodium hyaluronate 0.1, glycyrrhetinic acid 0.06, PVP 9.0, maltodextrin 6.00, propylene glycol 2.94, potassium sorbate 0.3, sodium benzoate 0.3, hydroxyethyl cellulose 1.5, hydrogenated castor oil PEG-40 0.27, disodium EDTA 0.1, benzalkonium chloride 0.5, perfume (Glycyrrhiza extract) 0.16, sodium saccharin 0.1, and water 78.44%.

TI Pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces such as mucositis,

stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome

PI WO 2002009637 A2 20020207

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI WO 2002009637	A2	20020207	WO 2001-EP8303	20010718	<--
WO 2002009637	A3	20021205			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
IT 2000MI1732	A1	20020128	IT 2000-MI1732	20000728	<--
IT 1318649	B1	20030827			
CA 2424346	A1	20020207	CA 2001-2424346	20010718	<--
AU 2002012113	A	20020213	AU 2002-12113	20010718	<--
EP 1313489	A2	20030528	EP 2001-980213	20010718	<--
EP 1313489	B1	20050223			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
BR 2001012962	A	20030624	BR 2001-12962	20010718	<--
NZ 523832	A	20030926	NZ 2001-523832	20010718	<--
HU 2003001506	A2	20031128	HU 2003-1506	20010718	<--
HU 2003001506	A3	20040301			
JP 2004505028	T	20040219	JP 2002-515192	20010718	<--
AT 289512	T	20050315	AT 2001-980213	20010718	
PT 1313489	T	20050531	PT 2001-980213	20010718	
ES 2236324	T3	20050716	ES 2001-980213	20010718	
RU 2272636	C2	20060327	RU 2003-101393	20010718	
TW 252103	B	20060401	TW 2001-90118290	20010726	
IN 2003DN00070	A	20070119	IN 2003-DN70	20030121	
MX 2003PA00712	A	20041101	MX 2003-PA712	20030123	<--
NO 2003000411	A	20030127	NO 2003-411	20030127	<--
ZA 2003000712	A	20040209	ZA 2003-712	20030127	<--
KR 761051	B1	20071004	KR 2003-701222	20030127	
HK 1059215	A1	20060120	HK 2004-101910	20040316	

ST pharmaceutical inflammation epithelium; antiinflammatory pharmaceutical; ulcer inhibitor pharmaceutical; stomatitis pharmaceutical; Behcet syndrome pharmaceutical

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Drug delivery systems
(bioadhesive; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Mucous membrane
(disease, inflammation; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Drug delivery systems
(emollients; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Viscosity

(enhancers; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Mouth
(epithelium; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Castor oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Esophagus
(inflammation; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Anesthetics
(local; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Mouth
Vagina
(mucosa, inflammation; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Inflammation
(mucous membrane; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Epithelium
(oral; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Pharynx
(oropharynx, inflammation; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Analgesics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibacterial agents
Antiulcer agents
Behcet's syndrome
Disinfectants
Flavoring materials
Fungicides
Human
Odor and Odorous substances
Perfumes
Preservatives
Solubilizers
Stabilizing agents
Surfactants
Sweetening agents
(pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Intestine
(rectum, mucosa, inflammation; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

IT Inflammation
Mouth, disease
(stomatitis; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)
IT Mucous membrane
(vaginal, inflammation; pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)
IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 128-44-9, Sodium saccharin 471-53-4, Glycyrrhetinic acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 9067-32-7, Sodium hyaluronate 12712-38-8, Potassium borate 13840-56-7, Sodium borate 22839-47-0, Aspartame
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals for treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions of moist epithelial surfaces and stomatitis and Behcet's syndrome)

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:688100 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:256872
TITLE: Additives for artificial saliva
INVENTOR(S): Kakinoki, Yasuaki; Inoue, Hiroyuki; Miyauchi, Satoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Seikagaku Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000056344	A1	20000928	WO 2000-JP1804	20000324 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2007269805	A	20071018	JP 2007-139851	20070528
JP 2007269806	A	20071018	JP 2007-139853	20070528
JP 2007291117	A	20071108	JP 2007-139852	20070528
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-80306 A	19990324
			JP 2000-606248 A3	20000324

AB An additive is characterized by containing hyaluronic acid or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt and being to be added to artificial saliva for ameliorating various symptoms caused by dryness in the oral cavity. The artificial saliva containing this additive exhibits

a prolonged effect of imparting an improved non-dry feel to the oral cavity. The dry mouth symptoms can be caused by medications, such as antihypertensives, diuretics, sedatives, etc.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PI WO 2000056344 A1 20000928

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000056344	A1	20000928	WO 2000-JP1804	20000324 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2007269805	A	20071018	JP 2007-139851	20070528
JP 2007269806	A	20071018	JP 2007-139853	20070528
JP 2007291117	A	20071108	JP 2007-139852	20070528

AB . . . pharmaceutically acceptable salt and being to be added to artificial saliva for ameliorating various symptoms caused by dryness in the oral cavity. The artificial saliva containing this additive exhibits a prolonged effect of imparting an improved non-dry feel to the oral cavity. The dry mouth symptoms can be caused by medications, such as antihypertensives, diuretics, sedatives, etc.

IT Mouth
(ulcer; hyaluronate as additive for artificial saliva to ameliorate dry mouth)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:534983 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:140267
TITLE: A pharmaceutical composition of complex carbohydrates and essential oils
INVENTOR(S): Brown, Harold G.; Cooper, Carol A.; Hennessy, Kristina J.; Brown, Karen K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dermal Research Laboratories, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 81 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000044367	A2	20000803	WO 2000-US2328	20000201 <--
WO 2000044367	A3	20001221		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
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CA 2361268	A1	20000803	CA 2000-2361268	20000201 <--
EP 1165097	A2	20020102	EP 2000-905836	20000201 <--
EP 1165097	B1	20070502		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY

AT 361082 T 20070515 AT 2000-905836 20000201

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-117988P P 19990201
US 1999-127749P P 19990405
US 1999-137098P P 19990602
US 1999-142306P P 19990703
US 1999-166326P P 19991119
WO 2000-US2328 W 20000201

AB The invention discloses the discovery that a pharmaceutical composition containing complex carbohydrates with or without natural or synthetic essential oils can work effectively as a topical, oral or mucosal pharmaceutical composition Such pharmaceutical compns. reduce inflammation, assist in wound healing, protect against bruising, relieve itching, relieve pain and swelling and treat topical bacterial infections such as acne and ulcers and prevent and treat numerous other conditions and diseases. Such pharmaceutical compns. can be administered to mammals including humans. Also included in this invention are methods to deliver topically applied macromols. into the tissue of mammals and methods of blocking the adhesion, metastatic and coronary cascades. A 1.0% solution of dermatan sulfate (chondroitin sulfate B) obtained was prepared The viscosity of this preparation was <10 c/s. This preparation was mixed 1:1 with the 1.0% wt/vol high mol. weight hyaluronic acid solution Five aliquots of 30 mL each were dispensed into vials. To the first aliquot was added 2.0% rosemary oil. To vials was added either eucalyptus oil, wintergreen oil or tea tree oil. No essential oils were added to the fifth vial. All prepns. were held at 40° for 7 days after which they were evaluated for their suspension characteristics. Three patients with chronic pain/swelling complaints were given 1 vial of each preparation All prepns. provided relief within 5 min and such relief lasted up to 6 h. Also, spreadability was totally acceptable to all patients.

PI WO 2000044367 A2 20000803

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000044367	A2	20000803	WO 2000-US2328	20000201 <--
WO 2000044367	A3	20001221		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2361268	A1	20000803	CA 2000-2361268	20000201 <--
EP 1165097	A2	20020102	EP 2000-905836	20000201 <--
EP 1165097	B1	20070502		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY

AT 361082 T 20070515 AT 2000-905836 20000201

AB . . . a pharmaceutical composition containing complex carbohydrates with or without natural or synthetic essential oils can work effectively as a topical, oral or mucosal pharmaceutical composition Such pharmaceutical compns. reduce inflammation, assist in wound healing, protect against bruising, relieve itching, relieve pain and swelling and treat topical bacterial infections such as acne and ulcers and prevent and treat numerous other conditions and diseases. Such pharmaceutical compns. can be administered to mammals including humans.

Also. . . The viscosity of this preparation was <10 c/s. This preparation was mixed 1:1 with the 1.0% wt/vol high mol. weight hyaluronic acid solution Five aliquots of 30 mL each were dispensed into vials. To the first aliquot was added 2.0% rosemary. . .

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; pharmaceutical composition of complex carbohydrates and essential oils)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:351398 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:352774
TITLE: Pharmaceutical and cosmetic compositions containing complexes of hyaluronic acid/carnitines
INVENTOR(S): Fransoni, Michele
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Continental Projects Limited, Ire.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000029030	A1	20000525	WO 1999-IT364	19991111 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
IT 1303750	B1	20010223	IT 1998-MI2461	19981113 <--
IT 98MI2461	A1	20000515		
IT 1306206	B1	20010530	IT 1999-MI64	19990115 <--
IT 99MI0064	A1	20000717		
EP 1131105	A1	20010912	EP 1999-956323	19991111 <--
EP 1131105	B1	20040811		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 273026	T	20040815	AT 1999-956323	19991111 <--
ES 2228128	T3	20050401	ES 1999-956323	19991111
US 6585987	B1	20030701	US 2001-831746	20010625 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
IT 1998-MI2461	A	19981113	
IT 1999-MI64	A	19990115	
WO 1999-IT364	W	19991111	

AB Complexes of hyaluronic acid and carnitine or its derivs. and the simple combinations thereof, have pharmacol. activity (protective activity on tissues and cell plasma membrane; antiinflammatory and radical-scavenger activities and the like) and cosmetic activity (antiaging, restoring and maintaining activity on cutaneous elasticity) making them valuable for use in therapy and cosmetics. Powder hyaluronic acid was added to a solution of 1 mg/mL palmitoyl-L-carnitine in ethanol and phosphate buffered saline to make final concentration of 1 mg/mL hyaluronic acid and incubated at 50° for 1 h to make the complex. Topical administration of 100 mg of the complex decreased the dithranol-induced inflammation in mice by 78%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PI WO 2000029030 A1 20000525

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000029030	A1	20000525	WO 1999-IT364	19991111 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
IT 1303750	B1	20010223	IT 1998-MI2461	19981113 <--
IT 98MI2461	A1	20000515		
IT 1306206	B1	20010530	IT 1999-MI64	19990115 <--
IT 99MI0064	A1	20000717		
EP 1131105	A1	20010912	EP 1999-956323	19991111 <--
EP 1131105	B1	20040811		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 273026	T	20040815	AT 1999-956323	19991111 <--
ES 2228128	T3	20050401	ES 1999-956323	19991111
US 6585987	B1	20030701	US 2001-831746	20010625 <--

IT Ulcer
(of lower limbs; complexes of hyaluronic acid/carnitines and pharmaceutical and cosmetic compns.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; complexes of hyaluronic acid/carnitines and pharmaceutical and cosmetic compns.)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:299861 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:366

TITLE: Retroviral gene transfer is inhibited by chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans/glycosaminoglycans in malignant pleural effusions

AUTHOR(S): Batra, Raj K.; Olsen, John C.; Hoganson, Diana K.; Caterson, Bruce; Boucher, Richard C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Pulmonary Diseases, Dep. Med., Univ. North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599-7248, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1997), 272(18), 11736-11743
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Gene therapy may be an important adjuvant for treating cancer in the pleural space. The initial results of retroviral gene transfer to cancer cells in malignant pleural effusions revealed that transduction was markedly inhibited, and studies to characterize the inhibitory factor(s) were performed. The inhibition was contained within the soluble, rather than cellular, components of the effusions and was demonstrated with amphotropic gibbon ape leukemia virus, and vesicular stomatitis virus-glycoprotein pseudotyped retroviral vectors. After excluding complement proteins, a series of studies identified chondroitin sulfates (CSs) as the inhibitory substances. First, treatment of the effusions with mammalian hyaluronidase or chondroitinases, but not

Streptomyces hyaluronidase, abolished the inhibitory activity. Second, addition of exogenous CS glycosaminoglycans mimicked the inhibition observed with pleural effusions. Third, immunoassays and biochem. analyses of malignant pleural effusion specimens revealed CS in relevant concns. within pleural fluid. Fourth, proteoglycans/glycosaminoglycans isolated from the effusions inhibited retroviral gene transfer. Analyses of the mechanism of inhibition indicate that the chondroitin sulfates interact with vector in solution rather than at the target cell surface. These results suggest that drainage of the malignant pleural effusion, and perhaps enzymic pretreatment of the pleural cavity, will be necessary for efficient retroviral vector mediated gene delivery to pleural metastases.

REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1997), 272(18), 11736-11743
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

AB . . . the soluble, rather than cellular, components of the effusions and was demonstrated with amphotropic gibbon ape leukemia virus, and vesicular stomatitis virus-glycoprotein pseudotyped retroviral vectors. After excluding complement proteins, a series of studies identified chondroitin sulfates (CSs) as the inhibitory substances. First, treatment of the effusions with mammalian hyaluronidase or chondroitinases, but not Streptomyces hyaluronidase, abolished the inhibitory activity. Second, addition of exogenous CS glycosaminoglycans mimicked the inhibition observed with pleural effusions. Third, immunoassays and. . .

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:47297 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:139763
TITLE: The analgesic efficacy of 3% diclofenac in hyaluronan for oral mucosal ulcerations
AUTHOR(S): Saxen, M. A.; Ambrosius, W. D.; Rehemtula, A. -K. F.; Russell, A. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Brampton Pain Clinic, Bramalea, ON, L6T 4S5, Can.
SOURCE: Round Table Series - Royal Society of Medicine Press (1996), 45(Fourth International Workshop on Hyaluronan in Drug Delivery, 1996), 176-186
CODEN: RTMPFO
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Medicine Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB This study demonstrates the efficacy of 3% diclofenac in 2.5% hyaluronan to produce clin. significant, long-lasting relief from the pain of oral aphthous ulcers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI The analgesic efficacy of 3% diclofenac in hyaluronan for oral mucosal ulcerations

SO Round Table Series - Royal Society of Medicine Press (1996), 45(Fourth International Workshop on Hyaluronan in Drug Delivery, 1996), 176-186
CODEN: RTMPFO

AB This study demonstrates the efficacy of 3% diclofenac in 2.5% hyaluronan to produce clin. significant, long-lasting relief from the pain of oral aphthous ulcers.

ST analgesic diclofenac hyaluronan ulcer

IT Analgesics
Ulcer
(analgesic efficacy of 3% diclofenac in hyaluronan for oral mucosal ulcerations in humans)

IT 9004-61-9, Hyaluronan 15307-86-5, Diclofenac
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(analgesic efficacy of 3% diclofenac in hyaluronan for oral mucosal ulcerations in humans)

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:676354 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:74854
TITLE: Single dose toxicity study of a 1 per cent solution of sodium hyaluronate (SI-4402) in rats
AUTHOR(S): Toyoshi, Tohru; Isowa, Koichi; Nakajima, Takehiro; Mitsuzono, Toji; Takahashi, Toyomi; Miyauchi, Satoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: JBC Inc., Gifu, 503-06, Japan
SOURCE: Oyo Yakuri (1995), 50(1), 41-5
CODEN: OYYAA2; ISSN: 0300-8533
PUBLISHER: Oyo Yakuri Kenkyukai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB SI-4402 is a 1 per cent solution of sodium hyaluronate (Na-HA) in phosphate-buffered physiol. saline. This solution is a newly developed ophthalmo-surgical aid for the anterior segment surgery. Acute oral, s.c. and i.p. toxicity tests were made of SI-4402 in Sprague-Dawley rats of both sexes. The results were as follows: no death occurred in any animals by any administration route although the highest doses tech. possible were administered. The oral, s.c. and i.p. LD50 values of SI-4402 were estimated to exceed 50 mL/kg (500 mg Na-HA/kg), 200 mL/kg (2,000 mg Na-HA/kg) and 200 mL/kg (2,000 mg Na-HA/kg), resp. Oral administration of SI-4402 had no effects on general appearance, body weight or necropsy findings. No toxic signs were observed in animals administered SI-4402 s.c. or i.p., except for skin protuberance and abdominal distention, resp., which were considered to be due to the retention of unabsorbed test material. In animals given SI-4402 by these routes, an increase of body weight caused by unabsorbed test material was observed and a retention of test material in the injection site was recognized at the terminal necropsy. In animals administered SI-4402 s.c., histopathol. examination revealed granulation tissue formation and appearance of macrophages in the subcutis, which were considered to be biol. reactions to the unabsorbed test material. In addition, one female showed dermal ulcer and necrosis with inflammatory cell infiltration in the subcutis of injection site and splenic extramedullary hematopoiesis. Since SI-4402 induced no toxic changes when administered orally, s.c. or i.p. to Sprague-Dawley rats of either sex at the highest possible doses, it is concluded that the toxicity of SI-4402 is extremely low.
SO Oyo Yakuri (1995), 50(1), 41-5
CODEN: OYYAA2; ISSN: 0300-8533
AB SI-4402 is a 1 per cent solution of sodium hyaluronate (Na-HA) in phosphate-buffered physiol. saline. This solution is a newly developed ophthalmo-surgical aid for the anterior segment surgery. Acute oral, s.c. and i.p. toxicity tests were made of SI-4402 in Sprague-Dawley rats of both sexes. The results were as follows: no death occurred in any animals by any administration route although the highest doses tech. possible were administered. The oral, s.c. and i.p. LD50 values of SI-4402 were estimated to exceed 50 mL/kg (500 mg Na-HA/kg), 200 mL/kg (2,000 mg Na-HA/kg) and 200 mL/kg (2,000 mg Na-HA/kg), resp. Oral administration of SI-4402 had no effects on general appearance, body weight or necropsy findings. No toxic signs were observed in. . . the subcutis, which were considered to be biol. reactions to the

unabsorbed test material. In addition, one female showed dermal ulcer and necrosis with inflammatory cell infiltration in the subcutis of injection site and splenic extramedullary hematopoiesis. Since SI-4402 induced number . .

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:51600 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:51600
TITLE: Hyaluronic acid and derivatives for facilitating penetration of therapeutic agents in treatment of conditions and diseases
INVENTOR(S): Falk, Rudolf Edgar; Asculai, Samuel S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Norpharmco Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 116 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 24
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9104058	A2	19910404	WO 1990-CA306	19900918 <--
WO 9104058	A3	19910919		
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 1340994	C	20000516	CA 1989-612307	19890921 <--
CA 2042034	A1	19910322	CA 1990-2042034	19900918 <--
AU 9064330	A	19910418	AU 1990-64330	19900918 <--
EP 445255	A1	19910911	EP 1990-914108	19900918 <--
EP 445255	B1	19951206		
EP 445255	B2	20011205		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
BR 9006924	A	19911210	BR 1990-6924	19900918 <--
JP 04504579	T	19920813	JP 1990-513204	19900918 <--
JP 3256761	B2	20020212		
HU 64699	A2	19940228	HU 1990-7339	19900918 <--
HU 220758	B1	20020528		
EP 656213	A1	19950607	EP 1995-100186	19900918 <--
EP 656213	B1	20021113		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 131068	T	19951215	AT 1990-914108	19900918 <--
ES 2080837	T3	19960216	ES 1990-914108	19900918 <--
RO 112812	B1	19980130	RO 1990-148511	19900918 <--
RU 2146139	C1	20000310	RU 1990-4895848	19900918 <--
AT 227587	T	20021115	AT 1995-100186	19900918 <--
ES 2186693	T3	20030516	ES 1995-100186	19900918 <--
IL 95745	A	19990922	IL 1990-95745	19900919 <--
CN 1051503	A	19910522	CN 1990-108840	19900921 <--
CN 1101228	B	20030212		
ZA 9007564	A	19910828	ZA 1990-7564	19900921 <--
IN 171745	A1	19921226	IN 1990-CA821	19900921 <--
NO 9101952	A	19910705	NO 1991-1952	19910521 <--
US 6069135	A	20000530	US 1991-675908	19910703 <--
AU 9352274	A	19940303	AU 1993-52274	19931209 <--
AU 674894	B2	19970116		
LT 3545	B	19951127	LT 1993-1582	19931210 <--
US 5827834	A	19981027	US 1994-286263	19940805 <--

	US 5910489	A	19990608	US 1994-290848		19940819 <--
	US 5811410	A	19980922	US 1995-465335		19950605 <--
	US 5830882	A	19981103	US 1995-462615		19950605 <--
	US 5852002	A	19981222	US 1995-462147		19950605 <--
	US 5914314	A	19990622	US 1995-462614		19950605 <--
	US 5929048	A	19990727	US 1995-462148		19950605 <--
	US 5932560	A	19990803	US 1995-461124		19950605 <--
	US 5985850	A	19991116	US 1995-462154		19950605 <--
	US 6048844	A	20000411	US 1995-461565		19950605 <--
	US 5962433	A	19991005	US 1995-466778		19950606 <--
	US 6017900	A	20000125	US 1995-466775		19950606 <--
	US 6218373	B1	20010417	US 1995-467994		19950606 <--
	US 6194392	B1	20010227	US 1995-460978		19950807 <--
	CA 2268476	A1	19980430	CA 1996-2268476		19961018 <--
	AU 9672721	A	19980515	AU 1996-72721		19961018 <--
	AU 739701	B2	20011018			
	EP 952855	A1	19991103	EP 1996-934250		19961018 <--
	EP 952855	B1	20050727			
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT, SE					
	NZ 335259	A	20001222	NZ 1996-335259		19961018 <--
	ZA 9608847	A	19970527	ZA 1996-8847		19961022 <--
	US 5985851	A	19991116	US 1996-744852		19961118 <--
	AU 9714850	A	19970522	AU 1997-14850		19970221 <--
	US 6475795	B1	20021105	US 1997-860696		19970616 <--
	HK 1005985	A1	20030214	HK 1998-105089		19980610 <--
	US 2003036525	A1	20030220	US 2002-234355		20020904 <--
	US 2004019011	A1	20040129	US 2003-628999		20030728 <--
	US 2006128655	A1	20060615	US 2005-245816		20051007
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				CA 1989-612307	A	19890921
				EP 1990-914108	A3	19900918
				WO 1990-CA306	A	19900918
				US 1991-675908	A1	19910703
				CA 1992-2061566	A	19920220
				CA 1992-2061703	A	19920220
				US 1992-838674	B2	19920221
				US 1992-838675	A2	19920221
				US 1994-290848	A3	19940819
				US 1994-290840	A3	19941027
				WO 1996-CA700	A	19961018
				US 1997-860696	A1	19970616
				US 2000-547394	B1	20000411
				US 2003-628999	A3	20030728

AB Hyaluronic acid, i.e. including its salts, homologues, analogs, derivs., complexes, esters, or fragments of its subunits, is used in combination with therapeutic agents to facilitate the agent's penetration through the tissue or cell membrane to enhance the effectiveness and lower the dose and toxicity of the therapeutic agent, or to help to remove toxic substances from the target cell or tissue for treatment of diseases or conditions. The therapeutic agents are selected from a free radical scavenger, ascorbic acid, an anti-cancer agent, chemotherapeutic agent, anti-viral agent, etc. The diseases or conditions include cancer, herpes, canker sore, psoriasis, mononucleosis, post-menopause, control of fertility, renal failure, cardiac insufficiency, hypertension, edema, transplants, AIDS, detoxification, etc. Clin. studies are presented.

PI WO 9104058 A2 19910404

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9104058	A2	19910404	WO 1990-CA306	19900918 <--
	WO 9104058	A3	19910919		
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR,				

LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU,
ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG

CA 1340994	C	20000516	CA 1989-612307	19890921	<--
CA 2042034	A1	19910322	CA 1990-2042034	19900918	<--
AU 9064330	A	19910418	AU 1990-64330	19900918	<--
EP 445255	A1	19910911	EP 1990-914108	19900918	<--
EP 445255	B1	19951206			
EP 445255	B2	20011205			

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

BR 9006924	A	19911210	BR 1990-6924	19900918	<--
JP 04504579	T	19920813	JP 1990-513204	19900918	<--
JP 3256761	B2	20020212			
HU 64699	A2	19940228	HU 1990-7339	19900918	<--
HU 220758	B1	20020528			
EP 656213	A1	19950607	EP 1995-100186	19900918	<--
EP 656213	B1	20021113			

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

AT 131068	T	19951215	AT 1990-914108	19900918	<--
ES 2080837	T3	19960216	ES 1990-914108	19900918	<--
RO 112812	B1	19980130	RO 1990-148511	19900918	<--
RU 2146139	C1	20000310	RU 1990-4895848	19900918	<--
AT 227587	T	20021115	AT 1995-100186	19900918	<--
ES 2186693	T3	20030516	ES 1995-100186	19900918	<--
IL 95745	A	19990922	IL 1990-95745	19900919	<--
CN 1051503	A	19910522	CN 1990-108840	19900921	<--
CN 1101228	B	20030212			
ZA 9007564	A	19910828	ZA 1990-7564	19900921	<--
IN 171745	A1	19921226	IN 1990-CA821	19900921	<--
NO 9101952	A	19910705	NO 1991-1952	19910521	<--
US 6069135	A	20000530	US 1991-675908	19910703	<--
AU 9352274	A	19940303	AU 1993-52274	19931209	<--
AU 674894	B2	19970116			
LT 3545	B	19951127	LT 1993-1582	19931210	<--
US 5827834	A	19981027	US 1994-286263	19940805	<--
US 5910489	A	19990608	US 1994-290848	19940819	<--
US 5811410	A	19980922	US 1995-465335	19950605	<--
US 5830882	A	19981103	US 1995-462615	19950605	<--
US 5852002	A	19981222	US 1995-462147	19950605	<--
US 5914314	A	19990622	US 1995-462614	19950605	<--
US 5929048	A	19990727	US 1995-462148	19950605	<--
US 5932560	A	19990803	US 1995-461124	19950605	<--
US 5985850	A	19991116	US 1995-462154	19950605	<--
US 6048844	A	20000411	US 1995-461565	19950605	<--
US 5962433	A	19991005	US 1995-466778	19950606	<--
US 6017900	A	20000125	US 1995-466775	19950606	<--
US 6218373	B1	20010417	US 1995-467994	19950606	<--
US 6194392	B1	20010227	US 1995-460978	19950807	<--
CA 2268476	A1	19980430	CA 1996-2268476	19961018	<--
AU 9672721	A	19980515	AU 1996-72721	19961018	<--
AU 739701	B2	20011018			
EP 952855	A1	19991103	EP 1996-934250	19961018	<--
EP 952855	B1	20050727			

R: DE, FR, GB, IT, SE

NZ 335259	A	20001222	NZ 1996-335259	19961018	<--
ZA 9608847	A	19970527	ZA 1996-8847	19961022	<--
US 5985851	A	19991116	US 1996-744852	19961118	<--
AU 9714850	A	19970522	AU 1997-14850	19970221	<--
US 6475795	B1	20021105	US 1997-860696	19970616	<--
HK 1005985	A1	20030214	HK 1998-105089	19980610	<--

US 2003036525 A1 20030220 US 2002-234355 20020904 <--
US 2004019011 A1 20040129 US 2003-628999 20030728 <--
US 2006128655 A1 20060615 US 2005-245816 20051007

AB Hyaluronic acid, i.e. including its salts, homologues, analogs, derivs., complexes, esters, or fragments of its subunits, is used in combination with. . . free radical scavenger, ascorbic acid, an anti-cancer agent, chemotherapeutic agent, anti-viral agent, etc. The diseases or conditions include cancer, herpes, canker sore, psoriasis, mononucleosis, post-menopause, control of fertility, renal failure, cardiac insufficiency, hypertension, edema, transplants, AIDS, detoxification, etc. Clin. studies are. . .

IT Mouth
(disease, aphthous stomatitis, hyaluronates and therapeutic agents for, therapeutic agent penetration enhancement in relation to)

IT 26027-38-3, Nonoxynol-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hyaluronate or salt or derivative and, for treating herpes, canker sores and shingles, penetration enhancement in relation to)

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:589802 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:189802
TITLE: Topical pharmaceuticals containing hyaluronate for oral inflammation and oral hygiene
INVENTOR(S): Di Schiena, Michele Giuseppe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricerche Di Schiena SNC, Italy; Ricerfarma S.r.l.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 6 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 444492	A1	19910904	EP 1991-102240	19910218 <--
EP 444492	B1	19960110		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT				
ES 2080844	T3	19960216	ES 1991-102240	19910218 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1990-19438 A 19900221

AB Na hyaluronate (I) with average mol. weight of 800,000-4,000,000 are used in preparation of topical pharmaceuticals for the treatment and prophylaxis of inflammation of the oral cavity and also for hygiene. A mouthwash contained I 0.01, preservatives and flavoring q.s., and water 98%.

TI Topical pharmaceuticals containing hyaluronate for oral inflammation and oral hygiene

PI EP 444492 A1 19910904

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 444492	A1	19910904	EP 1991-102240	19910218 <--
EP 444492	B1	19960110		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT				
ES 2080844	T3	19960216	ES 1991-102240	19910218 <--

AB . . . mol. weight of 800,000-4,000,000 are used in preparation of topical pharmaceuticals for the treatment and prophylaxis of inflammation of the oral cavity and also for hygiene. A mouthwash contained I 0.01, preservatives and flavoring q.s., and water 98%.

ST topical pharmaceutical hyaluronate oral inflammation
IT Dentifrices
Mouthwashes
Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(hyaluronate in, for oral inflammation and oral hygiene)
IT Mouth
(disease, stomatitis, treatment of, with topical pharmaceutical containing hyaluronate)
IT 9067-32-7, Sodium hyaluronate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(topical pharmaceutical containing, for oral inflammation and oral hygiene)

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:83978 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:83978
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:12726h,12727a
TITLE: Effect of hyaluronidase on cell response to the antiviral and interferon inducing activity of poly(rI)·poly(rC)
AUTHOR(S): Romano, Amalia; Ladijinsky, Ester; Aboud, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Dep., Maurice and Gabriella Goldschleger Eye Inst., Tel Hashomer, 84105, Israel
SOURCE: Archives of Virology (1983), 78(3-4), 315-19
CODEN: ARVIDF; ISSN: 0304-8608
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effect of hyaluronidase on the cell response to poly(rI)·poly(rC) (I) was investigated in rabbit kidney cells. Bovine testicular and staphylococcal hyaluronidase prepns. at various degrees of purity were used. These enzyme prepns. were employed at the maximal nontoxic dose for 2 h before I treatment. This enzymic pretreatment of the cells strongly inhibited the antiviral activity of I, determined by using both herpes simplex virus type 1 and vesicular stomatitis virus. It also decreased the I-induced interferon production This later effect could account for the diminished antiviral activity of I in the hyaluronidase-treated cells.
SO Archives of Virology (1983), 78(3-4), 315-19
CODEN: ARVIDF; ISSN: 0304-8608
AB The effect of hyaluronidase on the cell response to poly(rI)·poly(rC) (I) was investigated in rabbit kidney cells. Bovine testicular and staphylococcal hyaluronidase prepns. at various degrees of purity were used. These enzyme prepns. were employed at the maximal nontoxic dose for 2. . . the cells strongly inhibited the antiviral activity of I, determined by using both herpes simplex virus type 1 and vesicular stomatitis virus. It also decreased the I-induced interferon production This later effect could account for the diminished antiviral activity of I in the hyaluronidase-treated cells.
IT Virus, animal
(vesicular stomatitis, infection with, antiviral and interferon-inducing activity of polynucleotide in host cell in, hyaluronidase effect on)

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:164029 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:164029
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 88:25733a,25736a
TITLE: Antiviral activity of plant components. Part 1.

Flavonoids
AUTHOR(S): Wacker, A.; Eilmes, H. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zentr. Biol. Chem., Univ. Frankfurt, Frankfurt/Main, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung (1978), 28(3), 347-50
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB Preincubation of mouse fibroblasts with 200 μg hesperidin [520-26-3], hesperidin methylchalcone [24292-52-2], trihydroxyethylrutin [7085-55-4], catechol [154-23-4], quercitrin [522-12-3], rutin [153-18-4], and naringin [10236-47-2]/mL before addition of vesicular stomatitis virus protected the cells against virus action for .apprx.24 h. Pretreatment of HeLa cells with hesperidin protected them against influenza virus infection. Antiviral activity of the flavonoids was abolished by hyaluronidase.
SO Arzneimittel-Forschung (1978), 28(3), 347-50
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
AB . . . hesperidin [520-26-3], hesperidin methylchalcone [24292-52-2], trihydroxyethylrutin [7085-55-4], catechol [154-23-4], quercitrin [522-12-3], rutin [153-18-4], and naringin [10236-47-2]/mL before addition of vesicular stomatitis virus protected the cells against virus action for .apprx.24 h. Pretreatment of HeLa cells with hesperidin protected them against influenza virus infection. Antiviral activity of the flavonoids was abolished by hyaluronidase.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:575233 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:175233
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 83:27517a,27520a
TITLE: Sulfated components of enveloped viruses
AUTHOR(S): Pinter, Abraham; Compans, Richard W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rockefeller Univ., New York, NY, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Virology (1975), 16(4), 859-66
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The glycoproteins of several enveloped viruses, grown in a variety of cell types in the presence of 35SO42-, were labeled with 35SO42- whereas the nonglycosylated proteins were not. This was shown for the HN and F glycoproteins of SV5 and Sendai virus, the E1 and E2 glycoproteins of Sindbis virus, and for the major glycoprotein, gp69, and minor glycoprotein, gp52, of Rauscher leukemia virus. When Rauscher leukemia virus samples were labeled sep. with glucosamine-3H and 35SO42-, the minor glycoprotein of Rauscher leukemia virus was more highly sulfated, with a 35SO42-/glucosamine-3H ratio about 3-fold greater than that of gp69. The G protein of vesicular stomatitis virus was labeled when virions were grown in the MDBK line of bovine kidney cells, although no significant incorporation of 35SO42- into this protein was observed in virions grown in BHK21-F line of baby hamster kidney cells. In addition to the viral glycoproteins, sulfate was also incorporated into a heterogeneous component with an electrophoretic mobility lower than that of any of the viral proteins in polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. For virions doubly labeled with 35SO42- and leucine-3H this component had a much greater 35S/3H ratio than any of the viral polypeptides and thus could not represent aggregated viral proteins. This material is believed to be a cell-derived mucopolysaccharide and can be removed from virions by treatment with hyaluronidase without affecting the amount of sulfate in the glycoproteins.
SO Journal of Virology (1975), 16(4), 859-66

CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X

AB . . . was more highly sulfated, with a 35SO42-/glucosamine-3H ratio about 3-fold greater than that of gp69. The G protein of vesicular stomatitis virus was labeled when virions were grown in the MDBK line of bovine kidney cells, although no significant incorporation of. . . viral proteins. This material is believed to be a cell-derived mucopolysaccharide and can be removed from virions by treatment with hyaluronidase without affecting the amount of sulfate in the glycoproteins.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:508182 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:108182
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 83:16893a,16896a
TITLE: Virus inhibition with hesperidin
AUTHOR(S): Wacker, A.; Eilmes, H. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zent. Biol. Chem., Univ. Frankfurt/Main, Frankfurt/Main, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Naturwissenschaften (1975), 62(6), 301
CODEN: NATWAY; ISSN: 0028-1042
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB Hesperidin [520-26-3] (10 μg/ml) added to cultures of mouse fibroblasts injected with vesicular stomatitis virus inhibited viral growth. Administration of 1 unit hyaluronidase (E.C. 3.2.1.35) [9001-54-1]/ml simultaneously with hesperidin at the time of infection or 6 hr later prevented the antiviral effect of hesperidin.

SO Naturwissenschaften (1975), 62(6), 301
CODEN: NATWAY; ISSN: 0028-1042

AB Hesperidin [520-26-3] (10 μg/ml) added to cultures of mouse fibroblasts injected with vesicular stomatitis virus inhibited viral growth. Administration of 1 unit hyaluronidase (E.C. 3.2.1.35) [9001-54-1]/ml simultaneously with hesperidin at the time of infection or 6 hr later prevented the antiviral effect of. . .

IT Virus, animal
(vesicular stomatitis, hesperidin inhibition of, hyaluronidase antagonism of)

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:60941 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:60941
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:10845g-h,10846a-h
TITLE: Heparin and related polyionic substances as virus inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): Vaheri, Antti
CORPORATE SOURCE: State Serum Inst., Helsinki
SOURCE: Acta Pathologica et Microbiologica Scandinavica, Supplementum (1964), 171, 98 pp.
CODEN: APMUAN; ISSN: 0065-1486
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB This report describes the antiviral action of certain polyionic substances, (heparin (I), heparinoids, other polyanions, and polycationic anti-I agents). I, a natural polyanion, has a potent inhibitory effect on the infectivity of herpes simplex virus (HSV) in cell cultures. The anti-HSV action of I occurred during the early interaction of HSV and cells and was reversible. Upon dilution of the I-HSV mixts., the inhibitory action of I was eliminated and HSV was quant. recovered. I had no effect on the intracellular replication or the direct cell-to-cell spread of HSV. The min. effective dose of I in saline medium was 0.1 γ/ml. and in,

e.g., 50% serum, 2 γ/ml. Inhibition of HSV by I was antagonized by the following substances in increasing order of effectiveness: serum, albumin, hyaluronidase, thrombin, the polyamine spermine, and, in particular, the polycationic anti-I agents Polybrene and protamine sulfate. The inhibitory effect of I was inversely proportional to the concentration of serum. Thus I required no serum cofactor in its antiviral action, in contrast to its antithrombin effect. The effect of I on HSV was dependent on the relative concentration of the polyanion and the virus in the plating medium and was a function of ionic strength. The reversible effect of I on HSV may be characterized as an association-dissociation reaction in which electrostatic forces are determinative. Most of the other viruses or virus variants studied were resistant to I. These included one strain each of adeno 1 and 11, Coxsackie B 5, ECHO 9 and 13, vaccinia, measles, mumps, and Newcastle disease, certain strains of polio types 1 and 3 and of parainfluenza 1, 2, and 3, and 1 small-plaque and 2 large-plaque variants of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), as well as strains of certain bacterial viruses. In addition to the various strains of HSV, only the strains of pseudorabies, respiratory syncytial, and West Nile viruses, a strain of influenza B, and a variant of VSV (termed here the PP variant) were inhibited by I. Of the VSV strains studied, only the I-sensitive PP variant formed fewer and smaller plaques under agar than under CM-cellulose overlay. I inhibited the early interaction of the PP variant of VSV and cells only when the virus was prepared in the same type of cell culture that was used for testing the effect of I. Cultures of primary chick embryo fibroblasts and of continuous human amnion cells were employed. Furthermore, the sensitivity of the PP variant to I was significantly lower in the former than in the latter cell cultures. Thus, although the antiviral effect of the polyanions appear to be primarily the result of a direct action on the virus, a combined effect on the virus and the host cell was involved in some virus-cell systems at least. All the com. heparinoids studied, as well as dextran sulfate, exerted a potent I-like inhibitory effect on HSV. In contrast, certain other substances, e.g., various polymers, monomeric components of I, and agents acting on cell surfaces, displayed no inhibitory action on HSV, thus supporting the view that the polyanionic features were a prerequisite for antiviral action. Certain polyanionic substances, such as DNA and hyaluronic acid, which are not known as heparinoids, did not affect the infectivity of HSV. Thrombin, a physiol. target of I, enhanced the adsorption of HSV onto cells. In addition to I and the heparinoids stated above, various types of synthetic polycarboxyls, polyphosphates, and polysulfonates were powerful inhibitors of the early interaction of HSV and cells. However, the relation between the reversible (dissociable) and the irreversible (virucidal) action of the different polyanions on the virus showed wide variation. Whereas the inhibitory effect of I was reversible in all concns., the semisynthetic dextran sulfate, for example, had an irreversible effect in high concns. and many synthetic polyanions exerted an irreversible effect in all antiviral concns. The degree of irreversible effect on HSV correlated with the ability of the polyanions to agglutinate chicken red cells and with their toxicity to cell cultures.

The polyanions studied had a potent I-like antithrombin action (and thus may be termed heparinoids), metachromatic activity, and a characteristic effect of altering the growth behavior of HeLa cells on glass. The biol. actions, including the anti-HSV effect, correlated largely with the net amount of anionic groups and the degree of polymerization of the mol. The polycationic anti-I agents Polybrene and protamine sulfate were powerful inhibitors of HSV themselves. Polybrene acted during the early interaction of HSV and cells and the effect was reversible. The sensitivity of viruses to these polycations was not associated with their

sensitivity or resistance to I. Whereas I had no detectable effect on red cells, and the synthetic virucidal polyanions agglutinated only chicken erythrocytes, Polybrene agglutinated also guinea pig and human red cells. The charged groups of the polyionic substances employed were evidently responsible for the antiviral action. The sensitivity of a virus strain to I and heparinoids or to the polycationic agents might depend on the amount and distribution of elec. charged sites, such as cationic or anionic amino acid groups, on the surface structures of virus particles. I may have a physiol. role in inhibiting certain virus infections and the sensitivity or resistance of a virus strain to I in vitro may reflect the degree of virulence in vivo. The potential suitability of polyanionic substances for use as antiviral agents in vivo was also discussed.

SO Acta Pathologica et Microbiologica Scandinavica, Supplementum (1964), 171, 98 pp.
CODEN: APMUAN; ISSN: 0065-1486

AB . . . 2 γ/ml. Inhibition of HSV by I was antagonized by the following substances in increasing order of effectiveness: serum, albumin, hyaluronidase, thrombin, the polyamine spermine, and, in particular, the polycationic anti-I agents Polybrene and protamine sulfate. The inhibitory effect of I. . . types 1 and 3 and of parainfluenza 1, 2, and 3, and 1 small-plaque and 2 large-plaque variants of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), as well as strains of certain bacterial viruses. In addition to the various strains of HSV, only the. . . supporting the view that the polyanionic features were a prerequisite for antiviral action. Certain polyanionic substances, such as DNA and hyaluronic acid, which are not known as heparinoids, did not affect the infectivity of HSV. Thrombin, a physiol. target of I,. . .

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:4988 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:4988
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:1097b-d
TITLE: The inhibition of the proteolytic action of pepsin by sulfate-containing polysaccharides
AUTHOR(S): Levey, Stanley; Sheinfeld, Sara
CORPORATE SOURCE: Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O.
SOURCE: Gastroenterology (1954), 27, 625-8
CODEN: GASTAB; ISSN: 0016-5085
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB In in vitro expts., chondroitin-sulfuric acid (I), heparin (II), and Paritol-C (Na polyhydro mannuronic acid sulfate) (III) inhibit the proteolytic action of pepsin acting on casein. On a weight basis, II was the most active inhibitor, followed by III and I in that order. Hyaluronic acid and Na2SO4 had no effect on the action of pepsin. Use of the Shay rat as a test animal revealed that the oral administration of 25 mg. I per animal markedly reduced the number of gastric ulcers. I inhibited the action of pepsin in vitro and in vivo.

SO Gastroenterology (1954), 27, 625-8
CODEN: GASTAB; ISSN: 0016-5085

AB . . . on casein. On a weight basis, II was the most active inhibitor, followed by III and I in that order. Hyaluronic acid and Na2SO4 had no effect on the action of pepsin. Use of the Shay rat as a test animal revealed that the oral administration of 25 mg. I per animal markedly reduced the number of gastric ulcers. I inhibited the action of pepsin in vitro and in vivo.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998007066 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9347497
TITLE: Sustained relief of oral aphthous ulcer pain from topical diclofenac in hyaluronan: a randomized, double-blind clinical trial.
AUTHOR: Saxen M A; Ambrosius W T; Rehemtula al-KF; Russell A L; Eckert G J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Oral Surgery, Medicine and Pathology, Indiana University School of Dentistry, Indianapolis, Ind., USA.
SOURCE: Oral surgery, oral medicine, oral pathology, oral radiology, and endodontics, (1997 Oct) Vol. 84, No. 4, pp. 356-61.
Journal code: 9508562. ISSN: 1079-2104.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199712
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jan 1998
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jan 1998
Entered Medline: 2 Dec 1997

AB OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that topically applied 3% diclofenac in 2.5% hyaluronan reduces aphthous ulcer pain. STUDY DESIGN: A randomized, double-blind, single dose study of 60 healthy adults with aphthous ulcers in three treatment groups--3% diclofenac in 2.5% hyaluronan, 2.5% hyaluronan, 3% viscous lidocaine--was undertaken. Visual analogue scale pain scores were obtained before and after gel application and hourly, for up to 8 hours after gel application. Statistical analysis was performed with repeated measures ANOVA with square root transformation and Bonferroni correction. RESULTS: A 48% overall reduction in pain ($p < 0.01$) was observed 10 minutes after gel application; however, no significant difference was found between the three topical agents. A 35% to 52% pain reduction ($p < 0.01$) was reported 2 to 6 hours after the application of diclofenac in hyaluronan, whereas hyaluronan gel alone and viscous lidocaine failed to produce significant VAS reductions. CONCLUSIONS: A dose of 3% diclofenac in 2.5% hyaluronan is an effective and novel treatment for this common, painful disorder.

TI Sustained relief of oral aphthous ulcer pain from topical diclofenac in hyaluronan: a randomized, double-blind clinical trial.

SO Oral surgery, oral medicine, oral pathology, oral radiology, and endodontics, (1997 Oct) Vol. 84, No. 4, pp. 356-61.
Journal code: 9508562. ISSN: 1079-2104.

AB OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that topically applied 3% diclofenac in 2.5% hyaluronan reduces aphthous ulcer pain. STUDY DESIGN: A randomized, double-blind, single dose study of 60 healthy adults with aphthous ulcers in three treatment groups--3% diclofenac in 2.5% hyaluronan, 2.5% hyaluronan, 3% viscous lidocaine--was undertaken. Visual analogue scale pain scores were obtained before and after gel application and hourly, for up. . . 35% to 52% pain reduction ($p < 0.01$) was reported 2 to 6 hours after the application of diclofenac in hyaluronan, whereas hyaluronan gel alone and viscous lidocaine failed to produce significant VAS reductions. CONCLUSIONS: A dose of 3% diclofenac in 2.5% hyaluronan is an effective and novel treatment for this common, painful disorder.

CT . . .
TU, therapeutic use
Lidocaine: AD, administration & dosage
Lidocaine: TU, therapeutic use
Middle Aged
Pain: DT, drug therapy
Pain Measurement
*Stomatitis, Aphthous: DT, drug therapy

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 75196737 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 167379
TITLE: Rubella and rheumatoid arthritis: hyaluronic acid and susceptibility of cultured rheumatoid synovial cells to viruses.
AUTHOR: Patterson R L; Peterson D A; Deinhardt F; Howard F
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (New York, N.Y.), (1975 Jul) Vol. 149, No. 3, pp. 594-8.
Journal code: 7505892. ISSN: 0037-9727.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 10 Oct 1975

AB Synovial cell lines were established from patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and from normal human embryos. High levels of hyaluronic acid (HA) were produced by some RA cell lines, some of which were partially or completely resistant to infection with Newcastle disease virus (NDV), vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), and rubella virus (RV). Normal fetal synovial cells lines were susceptible to NDV, VSV, and RV. Infection with virus became possible after treatment of RA cells with hyaluronidase to depolymerize HA, and HA prevented infection of normal synovial cells with VSV. These results provide evidence that HA and not chronic or latent viral infection is responsible for the lack of susceptibility of RA synovial cells to certain viruses.

SO Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (New York, N.Y.), (1975 Jul) Vol. 149, No. 3, pp. 594-8.
Journal code: 7505892. ISSN: 0037-9727.

AB Synovial cell lines were established from patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and from normal human embryos. High levels of hyaluronic acid (HA) were produced by some RA cell lines, some of which were partially or completely resistant to infection with Newcastle disease virus (NDV), vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), and rubella virus (RV). Normal fetal synovial cells lines were susceptible to NDV, VSV, and RV. Infection with virus became possible after treatment of RA cells with hyaluronidase to depolymerize HA, and HA prevented infection of normal synovial cells with VSV. These results provide evidence that HA and. . .

CT . . . GD, growth & development
*Rubella virus: GD, growth & development
*Synovial Membrane: CY, cytology
Synovial Membrane: MI, microbiology
Time Factors
*Vesicular stomatitis Indiana virus: GD, growth & development

Virulence
Virus Replication

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:21535 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200500024667
TITLE: Compositions and methods for the treatment or prevention of inflammation.
AUTHOR(S): Mastradonato, Marco [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Braguti, Gianluca [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Milan, Italy
ASSIGNEE: Sinclair Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Godalming, UK
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6828308 20041207
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Dec 7 2004) Vol. 1289, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Dec 2004
Last Updated on STN: 29 Dec 2004
AB The present invention relates to compounds containing as active ingredients hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone, for the treatment of inflammatory, ulcerative and painful conditions of moist epithelial surfaces such as mucositis, stomatitis, vestibulitis, aphthous ulcerations, and Behcet's syndrome.
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Dec 7 2004) Vol. 1289, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
AB The present invention relates to compounds containing as active ingredients hyaluronic acid and polyvinylpyrrolidone, for the treatment of inflammatory, ulcerative and painful conditions of moist epithelial surfaces such as mucositis, stomatitis, vestibulitis, aphthous ulcerations, and Behcet's syndrome.
IT Major Concepts
Methods and Techniques; Pharmacology
IT Diseases
Behcet's syndrome: connective tissue disease, dental and oral disease, eye disease, integumentary system disease, vascular disease, drug therapy
Behcet's Syndrome (MeSH)
IT Diseases
aphthous ulcerations: disease-miscellaneous, drug therapy
IT Diseases
inflammation: immune system disease, drug therapy, prevention and control
Inflammation (MeSH)
IT Diseases
mucositis: dental and oral disease, digestive system disease, immune system disease, toxicity, drug therapy
IT Diseases
stomatitis: dental and oral disease, drug therapy
Stomatitis (MeSH)
IT Diseases
vestibulitis: digestive system disease, drug therapy
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
hyaluronic acid; polyvinylpyrrolidone

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:792 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400003029
TITLE: The interstitial cystitis syndrome: Intravesical and oral treatment.
AUTHOR(S): Kurth, K. H. [Reprint Author]; Parsons, C. Lowell
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Urology, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 9, 1100 DD, Postbus 22660, Amsterdam, Netherlands
k.h.kurth@amc.uva.nl
SOURCE: European Urology Supplements, (September 2003) Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 2-9. print.
ISSN: 1569-9056 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 17 Dec 2003

AB The interstitial cystitis (IC) syndrome is a debilitating bladder disorder affecting gtoreq16/100,000 people in the Netherlands. A prevalence of 450/100,000 was found in Finland when IC symptom and problem index questionnaires were used. The origin of IC is not known. The syndrome is regarded as caused by several factors such as increased bladder permeability, mast cell activation and autoimmunity. The diagnosis is truly more based on exclusion criteria as defined by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases than on inclusion criteria such as the Hunner ulcer, and glomerulation during cystoscopy. The treatment of IC is empiric. Nowadays a combination of drugs thought to restore the impermeability of the mucosal layer of the bladder, to inactivate mast cells and to control regional pain is given. Natural glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) like chondroitin sulphate and hyaluronic acid, and the semi-synthetic sulphated polysaccharide pentosanpolysulphate (PPS) applied intravesically were successfully used for the purpose of GAG replacement. PPS as an oral preparation (100 mg three times a day) is the only drug tested in large, multicenter, placebo-controlled studies. Hydroxyzine is used for inhibition of mast cell release (up to 75 mg per day), amitriptyline is used for its anticholinergic activity, sedation and inhibition of serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake (up to 75 mg per day). Gabapentin more recently is used because of its effectiveness in patients with neuropathic pain. Future approaches to treat IC call for multicenter, controlled studies to move from an empirically based treatment to evidence-based therapy.

TI The interstitial cystitis syndrome: Intravesical and oral treatment.

SO European Urology Supplements, (September 2003) Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 2-9. print.
ISSN: 1569-9056 (ISSN print).

AB. . . defined by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases than on inclusion criteria such as the Hunner ulcer, and glomerulation during cystoscopy. The treatment of IC is empiric. Nowadays a combination of drugs thought to restore the impermeability. . . the bladder, to inactivate mast cells and to control regional pain is given. Natural glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) like chondroitin sulphate and hyaluronic acid, and the semi-synthetic sulphated polysaccharide pentosanpolysulphate (PPS) applied intravesically were successfully used for the purpose of GAG replacement. PPS as an oral preparation (100 mg three times a day) is the only drug tested in large, multicenter, placebo-controlled studies. Hydroxyzine is used. . .

IT . . .
amitriptyline: adrenergic antagonist-drug, anticholinergic-drug, autonomic-drug; chondroitin sulfate; gabapentin: analgesic-drug; glycosaminoglycans; hyaluronic acid; hydroxyzine: antihistamine-drug, histamine H1-receptor antagonist-drug; noradrenaline; pentosanpolysulfate [PPS]: oral administration, semi-synthetic, sulfated polysaccharide; serotonin

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:51822 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199698623957
TITLE: Parallelism between cutaneous and mucosal pathology: A new test bed for AT 2101 (3 percent diclofenac acid in 2.5 percent hyaluronan).
AUTHOR(S): Russell, Alan L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Brampton Pain Clinic, Suite 201, 18 Kensington Road, Bramalea, ON L6T 4S5, Canada
SOURCE: Willoughby, D. A. [Editor]. Royal Society of Medicine Services Round Table Series, (1995) pp. 125-131.
Royal Society of Medicine Services Round Table Series; Third International Workshop on Hyaluronan in Drug Delivery.
Publisher: Royal Society of Medicine Press Ltd., 1 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AE, England; Royal Society of Medicine Press Ltd., 7 East 60th Street, New York, New York 10022, USA. Series: Royal Society of Medicine Services Round Table Series.
Meeting Info.: Third International Workshop on Hyaluronan in Drug Delivery. Nyon, Switzerland. March 31-April 1, 1995.
ISSN: 0268-3091. ISBN: 1-85315-268-4.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
Conference; (Meeting)
Book; (Book Chapter)
Conference; (Meeting Paper)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Feb 1996
Last Updated on STN: 13 Mar 1996
SO Willoughby, D. A. [Editor]. Royal Society of Medicine Services Round Table Series, (1995) pp. 125-131. Royal Society of Medicine Services Round Table Series; Third International Workshop on Hyaluronan in Drug Delivery.
Publisher: Royal. . .
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ANTIINFLAMMATORY-DRUG; AT-2101; BOOK CHAPTER; DICLOFENAC ACID; HYALURONAN; MEETING PAPER; ORAL ULCER TREATMENT

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:86763 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197410086763; BR10:86763
TITLE: RUBELLA VIRUS AND RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.
AUTHOR(S): PATTERSON R; HOWARD F; DEINHARDT F
SOURCE: Clinical Research, (1973) Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 878.
CODEN: CLREAS. ISSN: 0009-9279.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BR

LANGUAGE: Unavailable
SO Clinical Research, (1973) Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 878.
CODEN: CLREAS. ISSN: 0009-9279.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ABSTRACT TOGAVIRUS NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS PARAMYXOVIRUS VESICULAR STOMATITIS VIRUS ARBOVIRUS RHABDOVIRUS HUMAN EMBRYO SYNOVIAL MEMBRANES TISSUE CULTURE CYTO TOXICITY HYALURONIC-ACID

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             1 "MACCHI FRANK D"/AU
L5          14 "MACCHI F"/AU OR "MACCHI FRANCO"/AU OR "MACCHI FRANK D"/AU

=> l5 and hyaluron?
         29362 HYALURON?
L6           1 L5 AND HYALURON?

=> d

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN   2005:14230  CAPLUS
DN   142:79997
TI   Use of hyaluronic acid for preparing compositions for treating
     oral cavity aphthas
IN   Macchi, Franco
PA   Ricerfarma S.r.l., Italy
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   WO 2005000321        A1    20050106    WO 2004-EP51209        20040623
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
             SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
             SN, TD, TG
     CA 2529441           A1    20050106    CA 2004-2529441        20040623
     EP 1638582           A1    20060329    EP 2004-766068         20040623
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK
     CN 1812798           A     20060802    CN 2004-80017686       20040623
     BR 2004011702        A     20060808    BR 2004-11702          20040623
     US 2006147393        A1    20060706    US 2005-561670         20051219
     MX 2005PA14184       A     20060309    MX 2005-PA14184        20051221
     IN 2006CN00288       A     20070706    IN 2006-CN288          20060124
PRAI IT 2003-MI1291       A     20030625
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     WO 2004-EP51209      W     20040623
RE.CNT  3     THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:06:42 ON 24 MAR 2008)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:06:55 ON 24 MAR 2008
L1           304 HYALURON? (L) (STOMATITIS OR ULCER OR CANKER?)
L2           235 DUP REMOVE L1 (69 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3           181 L2 AND PY<=2004
L4            22 L3 AND (ORAL OR STOMATITIS OR CANKER?)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:08:53 ON 24 MAR 2008

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:14:34 ON 24 MAR 2008
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L5           14 S E3 OR E8 OR E9
L6            1 L5 AND HYALURON?

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